

UCID-20585

THE EFFECT OF SPACE CHARGE AND MAGNETIC FIELD
ON THE INTERPRETATION OF BEAM BRIGHTNESS

J. K. Boyd

August 20, 1985

Lawrence
Livermore
National
Laboratory

This is an informal report intended primarily for internal or limited external distribution. The opinions and conclusions stated are those of the author and may or may not be those of the Laboratory.

CIRCULATION COPY
SUBJECT TO RECALL
IN TWO WEEKS

DISCLAIMER

This document was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor the University of California nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial products, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or the University of California. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or the University of California, and shall not be used for advertising or product endorsement purposes.

Printed in the United States of America
Available from
National Technical Information Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Price: Printed Copy \$; Microfiche \$4.50

<u>Page Range</u>	<u>Domestic Price</u>	<u>Page Range</u>	<u>Domestic Price</u>
001-025	\$ 7.00	326-350	\$ 26.50
026-050	8.50	351-375	28.00
051-075	10.00	376-400	29.50
076-100	11.50	401-426	31.00
101-125	13.00	427-450	32.50
126-150	14.50	451-475	34.00
151-175	16.00	476-500	35.50
176-200	17.50	501-525	37.00
201-225	19.00	526-550	38.50
226-250	20.50	551-575	40.00
251-275	22.00	576-600	41.50
276-300	23.50	601-up ¹	
301-325	25.00		

¹Add 1.50 for each additional 25 page increment, or portion thereof from 601 pages up.

THE EFFECT OF SPACE CHARGE AND MAGNETIC FIELD
ON THE INTERPRETATION OF BEAM BRIGHTNESS

J. K. Boyd

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
University of California
Livermore, CA 94550

August 20, 1985

ABSTRACT

Beam brightness has been measured experimentally using collimators and emittance selectors. The acceptance of both of these devices must be known to infer a brightness measurement. A computer code has been written to determine the effect of space charge and magnetic field on the acceptance of these devices. The region of validity of analytic acceptance formulas is investigated.

Work performed jointly under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under contract W-7405-ENG-48 and for the Department of Defense under Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency ARPA Order #4395 Amendment #31, monitored by Naval Surface Weapons Center under document #N60921-85-POW0001; and SDIO/BMD-ATC MIPR #W3-RPD-53-A127; and SDIO/NSWC document #N60921-85-POW0002.

INTRODUCTION

Beam brightness has been measured experimentally using two diagnostics. The first diagnostic is a set of two plates with current limiting holes. This diagnostic is referred to as a collimator. The second diagnostic consists of a pipe immersed in an axial magnetic field and is generally designated an emittance selector. Several questions have arisen concerning the experimental determination of brightness using these diagnostics. Brightness is a measure of the current contained in a transverse phase space volume, V_4 . Generally the experimental brightness is obtained by measuring current transmitted through a device of known V_4 or phase space volume acceptance. The V_4 or acceptance of the collimator and emittance selector has been calculated analytically by Sessler under a number of assumptions. The analytic collimator V_4 is based on the assumption of straight line orbits in a field free region. The analytic emittance selector V_4 is based on a device length greater than a cyclotron wavelength and an assumed uniform magnetic field. Under various experimental conditions one or more of these assumptions may be violated.

The BOB (B field effect On Brightness) computer code was initially written to study the change of collimator or emittance selector V_4 due to magnetic fields. Recently a space charge model has been added. BOB has been used to evaluate the collimator V_4 in the presence of a magnetic field. It has also been used to determine V_4 for cases of sufficient current such that space charge is an issue. BOB has calculated the emittance selector V_4 for

non-uniform magnetic field and for magnetic fields such that the device length is less than a cyclotron wavelength. As an engineering consideration BOB also calculates the axial position of phase space or current loss. This aids in the determination of where cooling may be required.

In Section I the field models and equations solved by BOB are discussed. In Section II and III, V_4 calculations are presented for a number of collimator and emittance selector cases. Conclusions are summarized in Section IV.

The collimator cases are relevant to recent ATA and HBTS brightness experiments. The issues are the change of V_4 from the analytic solution caused by space charge and focusing coil magnetic field.

The emittance selector cases relate to the V_4 changes of the anticipated Paladin experiment parameters at 42 MeV and the operation of a diagnostic emittance selector at 3.4 MeV.

I. BOB Equations and Field Models

The purpose of the BOB code is to calculate the acceptance or V_4 of a collimator or emittance selector. Various models are then available to relate current and V_4 to brightness. Thus knowledge of V_4 is crucial to determining beam quality.

V_4 Phase Space Acceptance

A four space integral defines V_4 .

$$V_4 = \int dx \int dy \int dx' \int dy' \quad (1)$$

In Eq. (1) a prime denotes differentiation with respect to z . The limits of integration in Eq. (1) are determined by values of x , y , x' and y' which are accepted by a particular device. The BOB code always assumes axisymmetry and thus one of the integrations in Eq. (1) can be eliminated.

$$V_4 = 2\pi \int r dr \int dx' \int dy' \quad (2)$$

The devices under consideration operate with relativistic beams so the z velocity is close to the speed of light, c . Normalizing velocities to c and the device radius to a characteristic radius a yields

$$V_4 = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 \int d\left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 \iint \beta_z^{-2} d\beta_\perp^2 d\phi \quad (3)$$

where $\vec{\beta} = \vec{V}/c$ and ϕ is the angle between β_r and β_θ at a particular radius.

The scaling of the integrals in Eq. (3) is such that the radial integration goes from 0 to 1, ϕ varies from 0 to 2π , β_\perp ranges from zero to

$(1 - \gamma^{-2} - \beta_{z0}^2)^{1/2}$ and β_z is approximately 1, ($\gamma = (1 - \beta^2)^{-1/2}$).

The choice of β_{z0} is typically between .9 and 1. Operationally BOB calculates Eq. (3) on a three-dimensional grid with axes of $(r/a)^2$, β_{\perp}^2 and ϕ . Thus it is only necessary to sum up the initial β_z^{-2} values which are accepted.

$$V_4 = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 \Delta \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 \Delta \beta_{\perp}^2 \Delta \phi \sum \beta_z^{-2} \quad (4)$$

The Δ quantities in Eq. (4) are the mesh spacings. To determine if a particular phase space point is accepted it is necessary to follow an orbit using the r , β_{\perp} , ϕ phase space point as an initial condition.

Equations of Motion

The orbit is followed by solving equations for x , y , and $U = \gamma\beta$. A shifted and normalized z coordinate $s = (z - d)/L$ is used as the independent variable rather than time. The coordinate s has values from 0 to 1. The fields are normalized by a characteristic magnetic field value B_0 , and x , y are normalized by the collimator or emittance selector radius a . Taking the device length as L the equations of motion are then,

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = \mathfrak{L} U_x / U_z \quad (5a)$$

$$\frac{dy}{ds} = \mathfrak{L} U_y / U_z \quad (5b)$$

$$\frac{dU}{ds} = \frac{\gamma^2}{U_z} k_c L \left(\vec{E} + \vec{U} \times \vec{B} / \gamma \right) \quad (5c)$$

where $k_c = q B_0 / (\gamma m c^2)$ is a cyclotron wave number and $\mathfrak{L} = L/a$.

Fields

The fields used in Eq. (5c) are models of coils or space charge effects. Recently a C_4 magnet (solenoidal focusing coil) was placed in front of the collimator used to measure the brightness of the ATA accelerator. This coil is modeled as a single current loop of radius r_{c4} causing a field of strength B_0 at a distance d on the entrance to the collimator. Because the collimator radius is small compared to the C_4 magnet radius the B_z magnetic field component is assumed to be independent of radius. The normalized fields are below.

$$B_z = \left(r_{c4}^2 + d^2 \right)^{3/2} / \left(r_{c4}^2 + (sL + d)^2 \right)^{3/2} \quad (6a)$$

$$B_r = \frac{3ar}{2} (sL + d) \left(r_{c4}^2 + d^2 \right) / \left(r_{c4}^2 + (sL + d)^2 \right)^{5/2} \quad (6b)$$

The radial magnetic field in Eq. (6b) is consistent with the requirement $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$. The fields in Eq. (6) represent steady state magnetic fields in a source free region, thus $\nabla \times \vec{B}$ should be zero. Since this requirement is not satisfied a small amount of non-physical current has been introduced. No adverse effects have been encountered in computing V_4 with $\nabla \times \vec{B}$ not equal zero. This is because the lead B_r term for an expansion about the axis goes like r .

The magnetic field for the emittance selector is modeled as the field due to one or more current sheets. A particular current sheet has a radius R and extends from z_1 to z_2 . The z component of the magnetic field is assumed to be the axial value multiplied by a radial profile factor which is approximately one.

$$B_z = .5 (1 + \alpha r^2) \left[\frac{(z_2 - z)}{\left(R^2 + (z_2 - z)^2\right)^{1/2}} + \frac{(z - z_1)}{\left(R^2 + (z - z_1)^2\right)^{1/2}} \right] \quad (7a)$$

$$B_r = .25\alpha (r + .5\alpha r^3) \left[\left(R^2 + (z_2 - z)^2\right)^{-1/2} - \frac{(z_2 - z)^2}{\left(R^2 + (z_2 - z)^2\right)^{3/2}} - \left(R^2 + (z - z_1)^2\right)^{1/2} + \frac{(z - z_1)^2}{\left(R^2 + (z - z_1)^2\right)^{3/2}} \right] \quad (7b)$$

The α parameter is a small number such as 1/100 or 1/20.

Space Charge Fields

The beam self fields are obtained by assuming a uniform density beam with only a z directed current. Solving $\nabla \times \vec{B} = 4\pi\vec{J}/c$, and $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi\rho$ yields,

$$B_\theta = \frac{2 a_z^2}{c B_0} \left(\frac{I}{a^2} \right) a r \quad (8a)$$

$$E_r = \gamma B_\theta / U_z \quad (8b)$$

where a_z^2 is only a function of z which is related to the beam expansion between the collimator entrance and exit. To approximate various assumed beam expansion profiles BOB provides five different options.

$$a_z^2 = 1 / \left(1 + \left(\frac{z}{L} \right)^2 \left(a_f^2 - a^2 \right) / a^2 \right) \quad (9a)$$

$$a_z^2 = a^2 / a_f^2 \quad (9b)$$

$$a_z^2 = \exp \left(- 2 \frac{z}{L} \ln (a_f/a) \right) \quad (9c)$$

$$a_z^2 = 1 / \left(1 + \left(\frac{z}{L} \right)^2 (a_f - a)/a \right)^2 \quad (9d)$$

$$a_z^2 = 1 / \left(1 + \frac{z}{L} (a_f - a)/a \right)^2 \quad (9e)$$

For Eq. (9a,c,d,e) the a_f parameter is determined by assuming $a_z^2(L)$ is the ratio of exit to entrance current. In all cases a_f is the radius at $z = L$. The motivation for the Eq. (9a) expansion profile is the constant energy envelope equation solution with no space charge. The envelope equation solution gives $a^2(z) = a^2 + z^2 E^2/a^2$ which is of the same form as Eq. (9a). The Eq. (9b,c,d,e) expansion profiles correspond to radius variations for which analytic V_4 solutions can be derived [1]. These profiles are incorporated in BOB so they can be run with additional magnetic fields for which there is no analytic solution. BOB thus has the capability of simultaneously examining the effect of space charge and magnetic field.

II. Collimator V_4 Calculations

A collimator has been used to measure brightness on the ATA and HBTS experiments. Operationally the current through the first and second hole is measured. The brightness \mathcal{J} is defined to be,

$$\mathcal{J} = \frac{\pi^2 I_2}{(\gamma\beta)^2 V_4} \quad (10)$$

where I_2 is the current through the second hole. The acceptance for a pipe, assuming straight line orbits has been calculated by Sessler [2].

$$V_{4 \text{ Sessler}} = \pi^2 a^4 / L^2 \quad (11)$$

Using Eq. (11) in Eq. (10) the brightness can be expressed in terms of energy, current and geometric factors.

$$\mathcal{J}_{\text{Sessler}} = \frac{L^2 I_2}{(\gamma\beta)^2 a^4} \quad (12)$$

The brightness of the ATA and HBTS experiments have been calculated using Eq. (12). Due to the experimental environment the assumption of straight line orbits used to derive Eq. (12) is not valid for ATA or HBTS. There are two reasons for this difficulty. First the ATA experiment had a magnet near the collimator. Second both ATA and HBTS have a substantial deviation from straight line orbits due to space charge.

Magnetic Field Effect on the Collimator Acceptance

The $\mathcal{J}_{\text{Sessler}}$ formula is derived for a region which is free of magnetic field. Recent measurements for a typical ATA tune show the collimator entrance is in a field of 100 gauss and the exit is in a field of 3 gauss.

The presence of a magnetic field causes orbit changes that result in exclusion of field free orbits which would otherwise be accepted. Likewise orbits which would be excluded may be accepted. The effect is examined in two parts. First assume the region between the collimator entrance and exit has zero magnetic field but there is a non-zero field before the entrance. Write Eq. (1) in cylindrical coordinates, letting $V_z = c$.

$$V_4 = 2\pi c^{-2} \int r dr \int dV_r \int dV_\theta \quad (13)$$

There are two constraints for acceptance of a phase space point.

$$r^2 \leq a^2 \quad (14a)$$

$$(r + L V_r/c)^2 + L^2 V_\theta^2/c^2 \leq a^2 \quad (14b)$$

The limits of integration are 0 to a for r , and $-c(a+r)/L$ to $c(a-r)/L$ for V_r . The limits for r come from Eq. (14a) and the limits for V_r come from Eq. (14b) with $V_\theta = 0$. To obtain the limit of integration for V_θ it is necessary to consider the canonical momentum, since it is the conserved quantity.

$$P_\theta = \gamma m r V_\theta + q r A_\theta/c \quad (15)$$

From Eq. (15) in the field free case $V_\theta = P_\theta/(\gamma m r)$. The field free limits of integration from Eq. (14b) for V_θ are

$$\pm c \left(a^2 - (r + L V_r/c)^2 \right)^{1/2} / L \quad (16)$$

Equation (16) gives the limits of integration for $P_\theta/(\gamma m r)$. In the model being used this means the maximum V_θ value that is allowed at the collimator entrance is increased by $q A_\theta/(\gamma m c)$, and the minimum is increased by the same amount. In other words the limits of integration are below.

$$\begin{aligned} & - c \left(a^2 - (r + L V_r/c)^2 \right)^{1/2} / L - q A_\theta/(\gamma m c) \\ & c \left(a^2 - (r + L V_r/c)^2 \right)^{1/2} / L - q A_\theta/(\gamma m c) \end{aligned}$$

Because the V_θ integrand in Eq. (13) is unity the magnetic field effect subtracts out and V_4 is unchanged. This means a group of particles excluded by their angle intercept of the collimator entrance are accepted after they cross into the field free region and change their angle. Likewise an equal group of accepted particles are excluded after they cross into the field free region. Thus in the model of a very rapidly changing magnetic field V_4 is unchanged. The indicated integration in Eq. (4) yields $\pi^2 a^4/L^2$, which is the field free result. A more detailed argument with $B_z \neq 1$ can be made, however the conclusion is the same.

The primary reason for assuming a step function variation in magnetic field was to make Eq. (14b) valid. The Eq. (14b) restriction is derived assuming straight line orbits. The conclusion for this case is that there is no magnetic field effect on V_4 . The next level of complexity is the change of V_4 due to the deviation of orbits from straight lines caused by magnetic field

between the collimator entrance and exit. In other words a magnetic field between the collimator entrance and exit changes the Eq. (14b) constraint. For this case the constraint depends on the magnetic field in a complicated way and the issue must be examined numerically. A useful figure of merit, f_m to estimate the degree of acceptance change caused by the magnetic field is the integral of k_c .

$$f_m = \int k_c dz \quad (17)$$

For the field of Eq. (6a),

$$\begin{aligned} f_m &= k_{c0} \left(1 + (d/r_{c4})^2\right)^{3/2} \int_d^L \left(1 + (z/r_{c4})^2\right)^{-3/2} dz \\ &= k_{c0} \left(1 + \left(\frac{d}{r_{c4}}\right)^2\right)^{3/2} \left[\frac{L}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{L}{r_{c4}}\right)^2\right)^{1/2}} - \frac{d}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{d}{r_{c4}}\right)^2\right)^{1/2}} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

The BOB computer code has been run with no space charge using the Eq. (16) magnetic field. The parameters in Table I are chosen to correspond to the ATA experiment.

r_{c4}	8 cm
d	22 cm
L	38 cm
γ	7
a	.2 cm

Table I

For these parameters $k_{c0} = 8.4 \times 10^{-5} B_0$ and $f_m = 6.53 \times 10^{-4} B_0$. Cases were run with B_0 varying from 100 to 3000 gauss, and correspondingly f_m varying from .0653 to 2. The results are plotted in Fig. 1. The abscissa is L divided by the cyclotron wavelength at the collimator entrance. This corresponds to $.5 B_0$ kgauss and thus the abscissa is linear in the magnetic field. The ordinate is the ratio of the acceptance computed by BOB divided by the analytic field free acceptance. The plot shows the acceptance can increase from a few percent, to greater than 50% at 3 kgauss. This means the $\mathcal{I}_{\text{Sessler}}$ brightness would have to be divided by 1.5 to account for the increased acceptance due to the magnetic field. For the field size of 100 gauss reported to be present in the ATA experiment the magnetic field effect on V_4 is small.

Space Charge Effect on the Collimator Acceptance

The presence of space charge causes the collimator acceptance to decrease. This occurs because the net beam expansion in the collimator results in the loss of particles which are accepted in the case of straight line orbits. The deviation from straight line orbits means $\mathcal{I}_{\text{Sessler}}$ under estimates the brightness. The true brightness is thus larger by a factor of $V_{4\text{Sessler}}/V_4$, where V_4 is the actual four space volume of the collimator.

The effect of space charge is modeled in the BOB code by the B_θ and E_r fields of Eq. (8). In this model the net outward force per charge is E_r/γ^2 . This means the net outward force is always positive and the effect of space charge diminishes as energy increases. A consequence of this model is that a scaling factor of $(I/a^2)a$ can be factored from the Eq. (5c) force equation.

Assuming constant γ , L , and a_z^2 the normalized x , y coordinates only depend on U_x/a and U_y/a respectively. This means all solutions with the same I/a^2 yield the same V_4 . Equivalently the space charge effect scales with the current density at fixed energy and collimator length.

The BOB code has been run to determine the effect of space charge in the ATA and HBTS collimator. Because the BOB code was originally designed to examine magnetic fields, the force equation has a k_c scale factor. To run space charge without external fields it is necessary to retain a small finite value of k_c . For the ATA and HBTS collimator runs the magnetic field is set to 10^{-5} gauss. From results in the previous section a field of this size does not have a significant effect on V_4 .

The parameters in Table II correspond to the ATA collimator and the HBTS collimator.

	ATA	HBTS
L (cm)	38	27.9
a_z^2	Eq. (9a)	Eq. (9a)
a (cm)	.2	.152
a_f (cm)	.4	.45
γ	7	3

Table II

Cases were run for I/a^2 varying from 1250 to 12,500 amp/cm². The results for ATA are plotted in Fig. 2. The space charge effect is shown to be a monotonically increasing function of I/a^2 . The change of $\mathcal{I}_{\text{Sessler}}$ due to space charge is obtained by multiplying by $V_{4\text{Sessler}}/V_4$. For example $I/a^2 = 5000$ gives a brightness increase of 50% or in other words $\mathcal{I} = 1.5 \mathcal{I}_{\text{Sessler}}$. Recent ATA results [3] show operation of the collimator with $2.6 \times 10^3 < I/a^2 < 1 \times 10^4$ amp/cm². The corresponding brightness change is $1.2 < \mathcal{I} / \mathcal{I}_{\text{Sessler}} < 2.4$. The best (brightest) ATA data with a hole radius of $a = .2$ cm has $4.4 \times 10^3 < I/a^2 < 7.6 \times 10^3$ amp/cm² and therefore $1.4 < \mathcal{I} / \mathcal{I}_{\text{Sessler}} < 2$.

The HBTS results are plotted in Fig. 3. Due to the lower energy the space charge effect is much stronger than for the ATA case just discussed. From Fig. 3 it can be seen the space charge force is so large very little current is transmitted for values of $I/a^2 > 3 \times 10^3$ amp/cm². At $I/a^2 = 5 \times 10^3$, $V_{4\text{Sessler}}/V_4$ is six times larger than values obtained for ATA in Fig. 2. Because space charge is such a large factor HBTS is typically run with $1.3 \times 10^3 < I/a^2 < 3 \times 10^3$ amp/cm² [4]. The corresponding acceptance range is $1.8 < V_{4\text{Sessler}}/V_4 < 4.5$. Thus the $\mathcal{I}_{\text{Sessler}}$ formula substantially underestimates brightness. In all cases the HBTS brightness is a factor of 1.8 larger and in some cases a factor of 4 larger.

III. Emittance Selector V_4 Calculations

ATA Emittance Selector

The brightness of the ATA injector has been measured with an emittance selector. Using Eq. (10) with the acceptance formula [2]

$$V_{4\text{mag}} = \pi^2 a^4 k_c^2 / 6 \quad (19)$$

where k_c is the cyclotron wave number, the brightness can be expressed in terms of transmitted current and magnetic field.

$$\mathcal{J}_{\text{mag}} = 6 I / (\gamma \beta a^2 k_c)^2 \quad (20)$$

The Eq. (19) formula was derived ignoring magnetic field non-uniformities space charge and assuming an emittance selector length greater than a cyclotron wavelength.

The BOB code has been run to investigate the change of V_4 caused by the presence of space charge in the ATA emittance selector. At a nominal operating field of 1 kgauss the ATA emittance selector is 1.3 cyclotron wavelengths long and thus this is not an issue. The effect of space charge is illustrated in Fig. 4 where $V_{4\text{mag}}/V_4$ is plotted as a function of the incident current for $\gamma = 7$ and $a = 1$ cm. The two curves are for $a_f = a$ and $a_f = 2a$ at $z = 200$ cm. The first case shows the greatest effect since space charge is present at the same strength at all z positions. In the second case for radius expansion of a factor of two the space charge force is reduced by a factor of four. Consistent with the reduction of the space charge force the $a_f = 2a$ curve is below the $a_f = a$ curve. The actual ATA experiment ran at a nominal current of 2 kA and thus $1.5 < V_{4\text{mag}}/V_4 < 1.7$ from Fig. 4.

Paladin Emittance Selector

The Paladin emittance selector is designed to be installed at the end of the ATA accelerator. The beam energy at this position is 40 to 50 MeV and consequently space charge has no effect on V_4 . There are however three other issues. First at a magnetic field level appropriate to $\mathcal{J} = 2 \times 10^5$ at 1 kA the emittance selector length of 372.5 cm is only $.75\lambda_c$. Since this violates one of the assumptions used to derive V_{4mag} an immediate question is how much this changes the acceptance. Second the magnetic field is generated by solenoids which are separated by gaps. The presence of gaps causes a magnetic field non-uniformity. Depending on the size of the non-uniformity the deviation from the uniform field, V_{4mag} can be substantial. Thus the dependence of acceptance on gap size must be determined. Third the fact that an emittance selector excludes some velocities means a portion of the entering beam can spill before exiting. As an engineering consideration it is important to know where the current is lost.

Emittance Selector Length and V_4

The effect of the emittance selector length on acceptance has been studied with BOB by calculating V_4 for magnetic fields from 250 to 6000 gauss. The results are plotted in Fig. 5 as a function of L/λ_c . An auxiliary abscissa label of magnetic field is also provided. The emittance selector parameters are $L = 372.5$ cm and $a = .4$ cm. The analytic acceptance formula, valid for

$L > \lambda_c$ scales as the square of the magnetic field. The ordinate of Fig. 5 is $V_4^{1/2}$ scaled so a 45° line represents the analytic acceptance. The BOB results plot on the 45° line for $L > .8\lambda_c$. This transition region corresponds to a magnetic field of roughly 2000 gauss. For $L < .8\lambda_c$ Fig. 5 shows the calculated V_4 is greater than the analytic value. Asymptotically the calculated V_4 approaches the acceptance of a field free pipe as the magnetic field is reduced to zero. For a brightness of 2×10^5 amp/(rad-cm)² at 1 kA the emittance selector operates at the point where the acceptance begins to deviate from the analytic 45° line.

Solenoid Gap Size and V_4

The planned Paladin emittance selector is designed to be immersed in a magnetic field generated by six solenoids each having a length of 60 cm. The overall length is 372.5 cm and thus there are 2.5 cm gaps between each solenoid. BOB ran a number of cases for gap sizes from 0 to 9.7 cm between solenoids. The magnetic field for each case was 1827 gauss which corresponds to the 1 kA, 2×10^5 brightness indicated on Fig. 5. The emittance selector length was held fixed at 372.5 cm and different gap spaces thus correspond to varying the length of solenoids. Each solenoid was represented as two concentric current sheets at radii of 4.5 and 8.25 cm. The results are plotted in Fig. 6 as a function of the gap space. The ordinate of Fig. 6 is the percent deviation of the analytic acceptance from the calculated acceptance. At the designed gap spacing of 2.5 cm the acceptance changes approximately 7% from the analytic value. For the largest gap of 9.7 cm the change is 26%.

Current Loss

The position along the emittance selector where current is lost can impact engineering considerations such as cooling and material damage. The BOB code orbits phase space volumes through the emittance selector to calculate acceptance. During this process a record is kept of where orbits impact the wall. A plot of phase space loss per cm thus gives an indication of where current spill occurs. In order to actually equate phase space loss to current loss an assumption of uniform current per phase space volume must be made. Within this assumption a loss of equal phase space volumes results in identical current losses. For magnetic fields ranging from 250 to 6000 gauss the current loss per cm is plotted versus distance in Fig. 7. The magnetic field is labeled on each of Fig. 7a to Fig. 7h. The abscissa for each plot is distance along the emittance selector from 0 to 372.5 cm. The ordinate for Fig. 7a to Fig. 7h is current loss in arbitrary units. The actual current loss in amp/cm can only be determined if the current contained in a specific phase space volume is known. For particular choices of beam brightness and emittance selector magnetic field Fig. 5 may be used to ascertain the value of V_4 . A simple application of the definition of brightness then yields the corresponding current. The main use of Fig. 7 is in the interpretation of experimental data at low repetition rates. A measurement of current in and current transmitted through the emittance selector yields the current lost. The plots in Fig. 7 then indicate the z position where the current loss occurs for particular magnetic fields. An estimate can thus be made of cooling requirements and possible material damage thresholds. These calculations can then be applied

to high repetition rates to ensure successful operation. The plots in Fig. 7 indicate current loss preferentially occurs at large z for fields of .25 and .5 kgauss. The loss is approximately uniform in z at 1 kgauss. For magnetic fields of 2,3,4,5 and 6 kgauss, the current loss is preferentially at small z values. A double peak loss curve develops for magnetic fields between 2 and 6 kgauss. As the field strength increases the two peaks tend to coalesce. The general trend indicated by Fig. 7d to Fig. 7h is that the current loss occurs at smaller and smaller z positions as the magnetic field increases. Since the acceptance or V_4 of the device increases with increasing magnetic field the current which is lost at high magnetic field has very poor emittance. Thus, although the current loss is concentrated over a small region the amount of current lost should be negligible in this case. Typically upstream of the emittance selector there are other beamline elements which filter out the portion of the beam current with large values of emittance.

IV. Summary and Conclusions

The BOB computer code has been written to calculate collimator and emittance selector acceptances. The integral definition of acceptance is evaluated by following phase space volume orbits. Models have been incorporated to account for the effect of space charge and magnetic field variations on collimator and emittance selector acceptance. The space charge model is derived from the fields due to a beam of uniform charge density cross section which has a radius that varies in z . Magnetic field options are provided for a focus magnet and axisymmetric solenoids.

Results have been presented which impact the interpretation of beam quality in the ATA and HBTS experiments. Usually the acceptance of a collimator or emittance selector is assumed to be given by analytic formulas which have been discussed. In the case of ATA and HBTS there are substantial deviations from the analytic acceptance values. The deviations are caused by the proximity of a focus magnet to the ATA collimator and the impact of space charge on the assumption of straight line orbits in the collimator and emittance selector. It was shown the magnetic field leading up to the ATA collimator is not important. It is the magnetic field which threads the collimator which impacts the acceptance. The figure of merit f_m determines when this magnetic field effects acceptance. It was found under standard ATA operating conditions the magnetic field effect on acceptance is small. The effect of space charge results in a 20% to 200% change in the expected ATA collimator acceptance. For recent HBTS experiments space charge causes an 80% to 400% effect.

Four emittance selector issues were investigated. It was found the low energy ATA emittance selector acceptance varied from 50% to 70% from the analytic acceptance due to space charge effects.

The other three issues are related to the Paladin emittance selector which operates at high energy in ATA. At high energy space charge effects are negligible. It was found for expected operating conditions the Paladin emittance selector is not quite a cyclotron wavelength long. Thus to assist in the understanding of the device an operating curve of acceptance versus magnetic field was calculated. The operating curve clearly shows the magnetic field values where the analytic acceptance formula is valid.

The Paladin emittance selector is designed with gaps between solenoids which generate the magnetic field. These gaps cause field non-uniformities which affect the acceptance. The BOB code was used to calculate a curve of acceptance versus gap size. For the design gap size of 2.5 cm the acceptance changes by approximately 7% from the analytic value.

In the expected mode of operation not all the current entering the Paladin emittance selector is transmitted. The current which is lost can preferentially spill on various portions of the emittance selector depending on the strength of the magnetic field. BOB calculated several cases to illustrate the current loss dependence on field strength. At low field values the current spills at large z values near the exit. At high field values the current loss is concentrated at small z values near the emittance selector entrance.

REFERENCES

- [1] G. J. Caporaso, "The Effects of Space Charge on the Acceptance of
Brightness Measuring Devices," LLNL Report UCID-20527 dated Aug 14, 1985.
- [2] A. M. Sessler, unpublished notes.
- [3] J. T. Weir and the ATA Staff, private communication.
- [4] D. L. Birx and the HBTS Staff, private communication.

JKB:jma
0103a

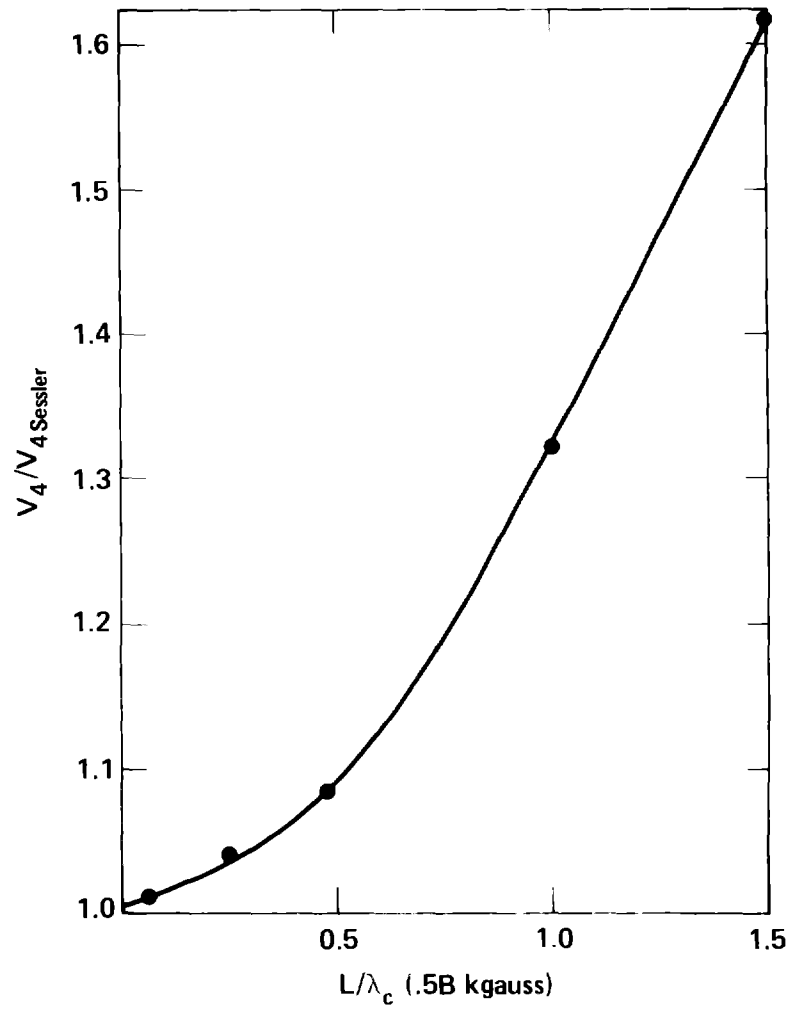


Figure 1. The normalized ATA collimator acceptance in the presence of a magnetic field is plotted as a function of inverse cyclotron wavelength. The abscissa corresponds to half the magnetic field value in units of kgauss.

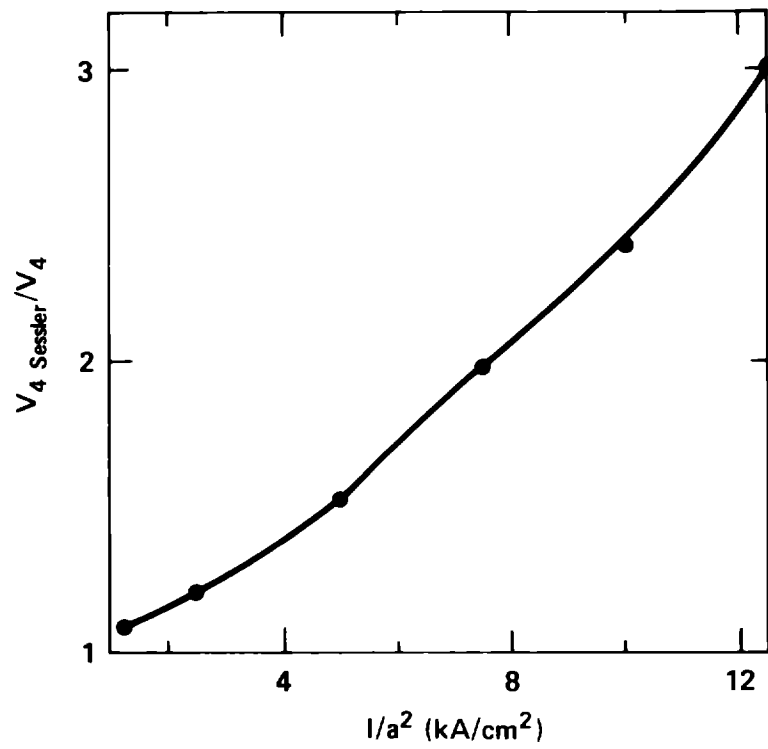


Figure 2. The inverse normalized ATA collimator acceptance is plotted as a function of space charge.

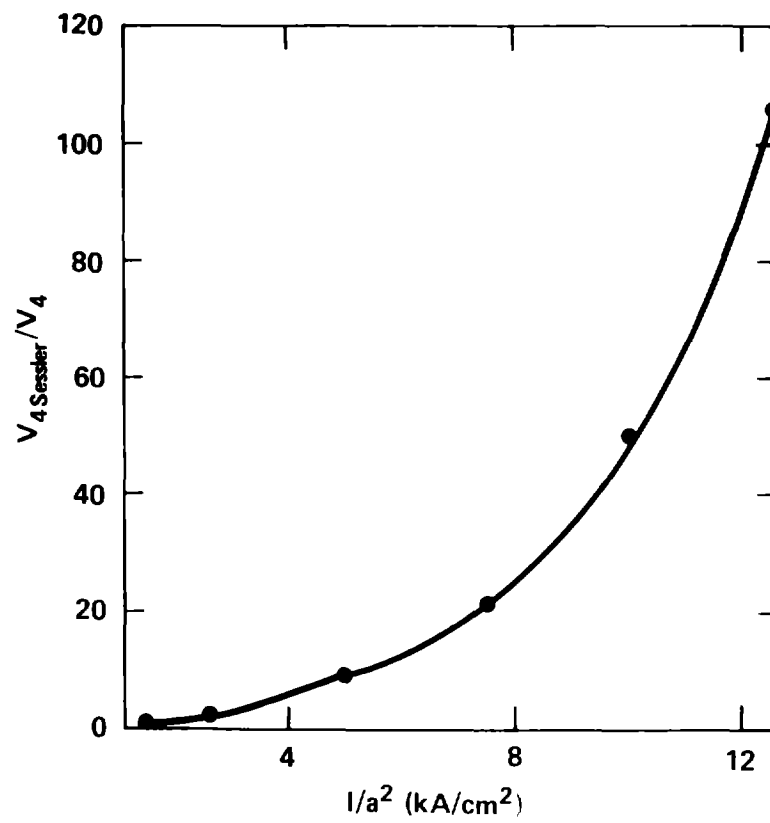


Figure 3. The inverse normalized HBTS collimator acceptance is plotted as a function of space charge.

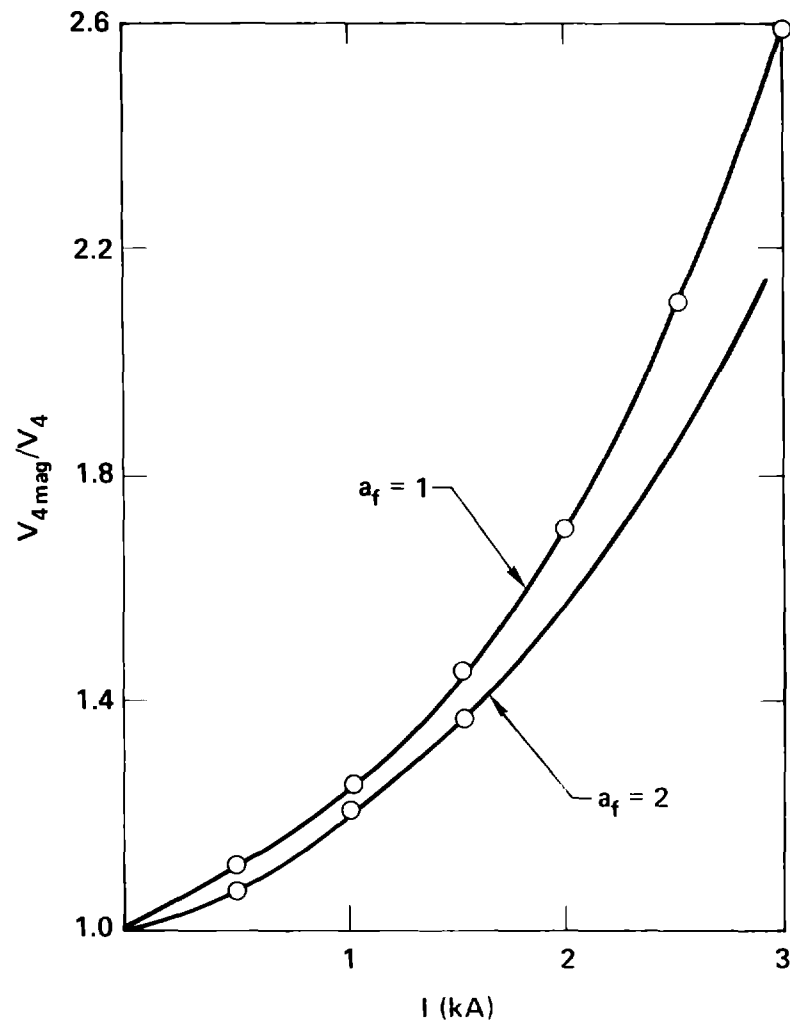


Figure 4. The effect of space charge on the ATA emittance selector acceptance is plotted for two beam expansion scenarios.

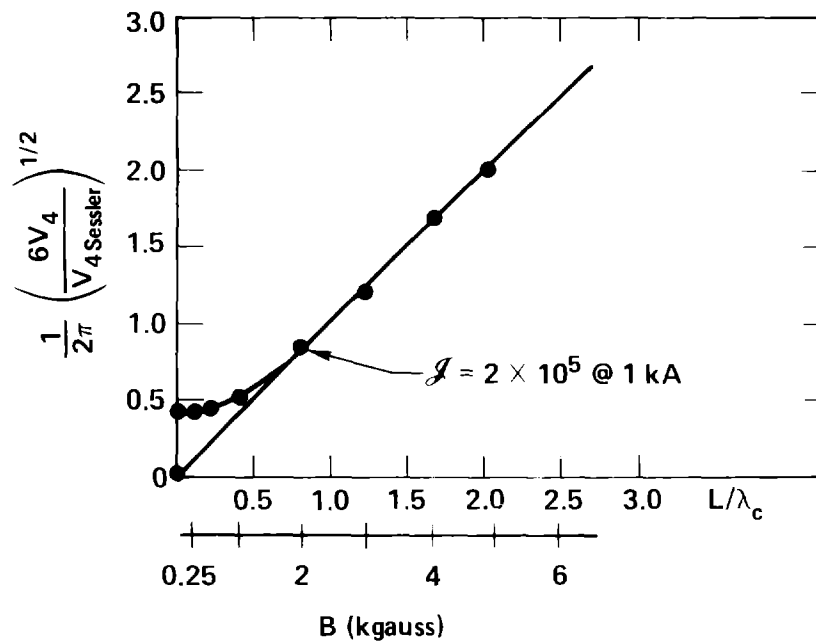


Figure 5. The Paladin emittance selector operating curve is plotted as a function of magnetic field or inverse cyclotron wavelength. The 45° line corresponds to the analytic acceptance formula.

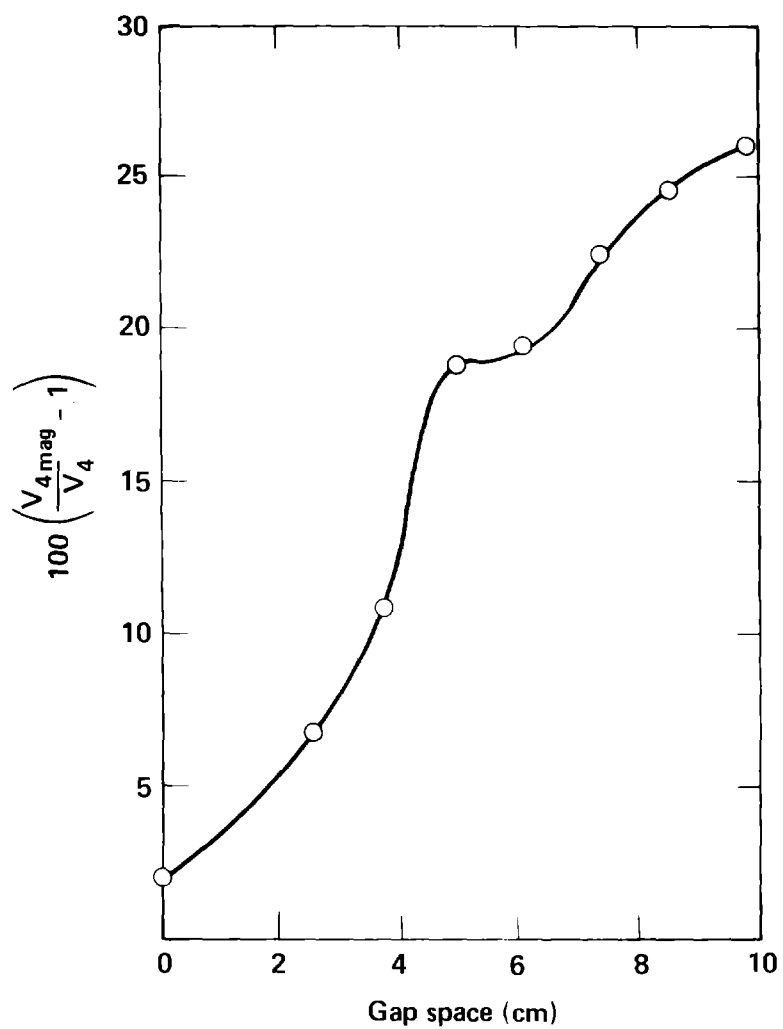


Figure 6. The percent change of the Paladin emittance selector inverse normalized acceptance is plotted as a function of solenoid gap size for a magnetic field of 1827 gauss.

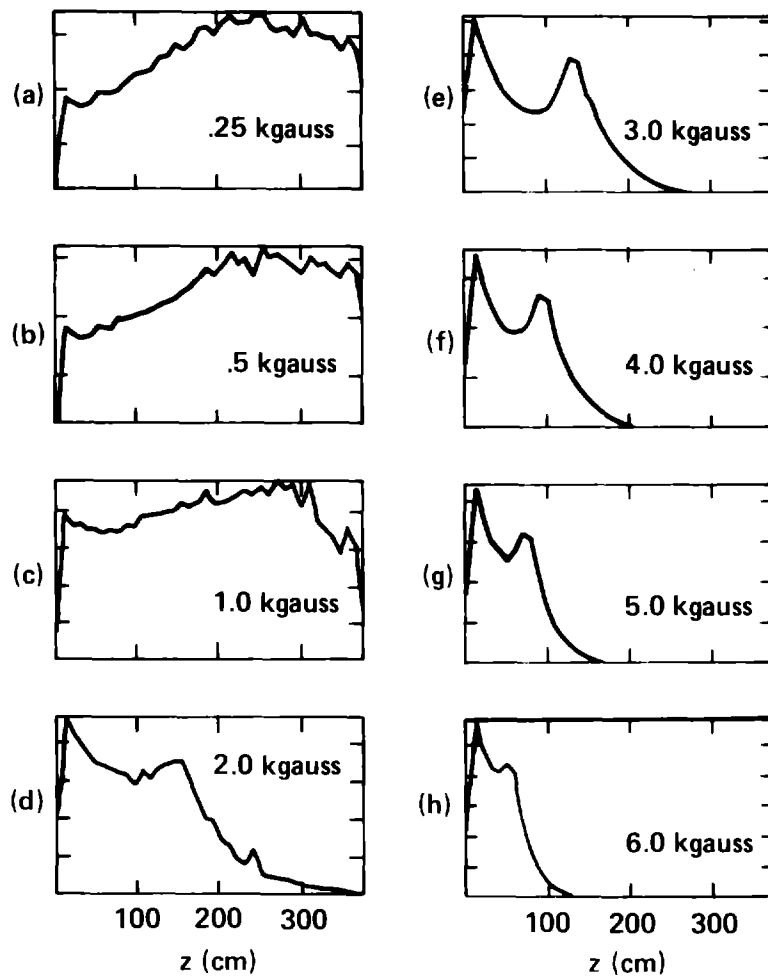


Figure 7. The Paladin emittance selector, axial current loss per cm profile is plotted for magnetic field values from .25 to 6 kgauss.